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### THE TRIBUNE.

#### The Cass Correspondence.

4 voluminous and interesting Correspondence between Gen. LEWIS CASS, late U. S. Minister at the Coffet of the King of France, and Hon. DAN-TEL WEBSTER, our Secretary of State, has recently been published in answer to the call of the Senate. It is of course on both sides very able and postesses a high degree of interest, from the national points discussed, as well as from its personal character and political bearings. Its great length of course precludes its appearance in our. columns; but we will endeavor to present as careful and thorough an abstract of it as possible, in order that our readers may not be without some notion of its history and issue.

I. Previous to the conclusion by the governments of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia of a treaty in which each Power made stipulations to adopt certain prescribed measures for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa-among which was the concession of the mutual right of visitation and search, Mr. Cass addressed to M. Guizor, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of Feb. 13 1842, a Protest against its ratification by the French government, mainly upon the ground that it violated the rights of the United States, since the British Government, in the Correspondence between Lords PALMERSTON and ABERDEEN and Mr. STEvensor, had declared that, in order to carry its provisions into effect, it would become necessary to visit the vessels of the United States; and that this, which they claimed the right to do, would be done. Mr. Cass assured the French Government that this claim on the part of England would be resisted by the United States by force of arms, it necessary; and if France took the same view of the matter with Great Britain, and made pretensions to the exercise of the same right, she would be treated by the American Government in a similar manner. He therefore called upon the French Government to examine closely her position in this matter, and the construction put upon the Treaty, so which she proposed to become a party, by at least one of her associates. He cited a passage from the President's Message of Dec. 7, 1841, in support of the positions he had advanced. .. At the same time he added that his communication was made solely upon his own responsibility-in the absence of instructions from his Government, and that the whole responsibility of the measure was

II. Mr. Cass encloses a copy of this communication in a despatch to Mr. WEBSTER dated February 15, 1842, and addresses him at some length in vindication of the course he felt it his duty to pursue. The chief purpose of his letter is to-produce the impression that the Government of Great Britain has entered into the Quintuple Treaty the right of search on the high seas-covering her designs under the cloak of a pretended zeal for the suppression of the slave trade, and intending to interpolate into the code of maritime police by the moral force of the Quintuple Treaty a stipulation which it was known the United States would never admit. He speaks at length and with gerat warmth of the vast power and still more boundless ambition of England, and sneers at her pretensions of disinterestedness in desiring the suppression of the slave trade-saying that "one would think there were objects of misery enough at home to occupy the attention of any English statesman, without that excess of philanthropy which would tilt a spear at every nation and light up the flames of a general war in order to accomplish its own charitable views in its own exclusive way, almost at the end of the world." He represents the great improbability that France, after his communication to M. Guizor, will ratify the treaty, and begs leave to "press upon Mr. WEBSTER the necessity of instant and extensive arrangements for offensive and defensive war." After apologising for the warmth and earnestness with which he has expressed himself, and the apparent boldness of the course he has adopted, Mr. Cass says he is aware the U.S. Government is at perfect liberty either to avow or disayow his conduct.

III. The next letter in the order of time is a brief reply from Mr. WEBSTER to this communication from Gen. Cass, under date of April 5th, 1842. It gave a succint sketch of the correspondence on the Right of Search that had taken place with the British Government, with a notice of the causes which had interrupted it, and stated that the appointment of Lord ASHBURTON as Minister Plenipotentiary had for the then present suspended nil negotiation upon the subject. Up to that time the U. S. Government rested upon the sentiments of the President's Message, on which Gen. Cass had founded his action. Mr. WEBSTER says that the United States reserve to themselves the undiminished right to receive or offer such stipulations on the point as they may deem proper. The President, he says, regarded Gen. Cass's letter as intended merely to assure the French Government that the principles of the message would be adhered to, and warmly commended the motives which animated him in presenting it. He adds that, whatever may be done in the matter, the United States will, in the absence of treaty stipulations, maintain the fullest immunity of merchant vessels on the sea, and if she shall deem it proper to enter into any treaty stipulations for the suppression of the African slave trade they shall be strictly confined to that single object and shall neither be embarrassing to innocent commerce nor unequal in their practical eperation. He concludes by desiring Gen. Cass to apprize M. Guizor of the President's approbation of his letter.

IV. Under date of April 30, 1842, Mr. Cass writes to Mr. WEBSTER that he has received no answer to his former despatch, and adds that if the President should disapprove the course he has taken he could no longer remain in France with

honor to himself or advantage to his country. V. Gen. Cass, May 17, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of Mr. WEBSTER's letter of April 5th, the President, states that he has laid it before M. vessels. On examining the treaty, he says he does serious consideration and reflection the propriety GUIZOT, who was "touched with the frankness of not see that the pre-existing right claimed by Great of such an assumed narration of facts as your desthe proceeding," and adds that M. Guizer has as Britain is modified or changed in the slightest de patch in this respect puts forth." With regard to to bestow his approbation upon the treaty; he bore

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will probably not be ratified, he may consider that the occasion for an answer has passed by.

VI. Mr. Cass, May 26, 1342, again declares his belief to Mr. WEBSTER that the treaty will not be ratified by the French, and complains of the ignorance of the true state of trade between the two nations which marks the debates in the Champers on their commercial relations.

VII. Mr. Cass, May 31, 1842, encloses to Mr. WEBSTER a letter he has received from M. GUIZOT. VIII. M. Guizer, under date of May 26, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of the letter of Gen. Cass of February 13, 1842, to which he now makes reply, which would have been premature before the letter had received the official character given to it by the despatch of Mr. WEBSTER. M. GUIZOT says that he might well refrain from entering into any explanations of the treaty of December 20, 1841, since it was not yet in existence-not having received the ratification of the French King. He is anxious, however, to express fully the yiews of the French government upon the subject, and he therefore declares the opinion entertained of the representation made by Gen. Cass that the treaty will involve the United States in new and unacknowledged obligations:

"The treaty of the 20th December, 1841," he says, "be its future destinies what they may, is not ounded on another principle than that of the conventions of 1231 and 1333. The stipulations of these latter conventions bound France and England only; the treaty of the 20th December extends them to Austria, to Prussia, and to Russia, making in them certain changes more or less important but which did not alter its nature. In order fairly to infer from it the very extraordinary intention of imposing upon other States the obligation of subjecting themselves to it, it would be necessary that this intextion, in no manner indicated in the compact of the 20th December, should result from the preceding conventions. We have never understood them in such a sense; we never could so have un-

M. GUIZOT adds that the Dispatch of Mr. WEB TER convinces him that the United States perceive the possibility of concluding some arrange ment with the stipulating powers for the suppression of the slave trade. If they choose, however to remain isolated, he trusts that no opportunity for immunity will thereby be afforded to an infa-

IX. On the 29th of August, 1842, Mr. WEB TER addresses to Gen. Cass a letter announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, a copy of which he transmits, drawing attention especially to the stipulations mutually entered into upon the subject of the suppression of the trade in African Slaves. Mr. WEBSTER informs Gen. Cass that he is thus furnished with the American policy upon this subject; 1. independent but cordially concur rent efforts of maritime States to suppress, as far as possible, the trade on the coast by means of competent and well-appointed squadrons to watch the shores and scour the neighboring seas; 2. concurrent becoming remonstrance with all Govern ments who tolerate within their territories markets chiefly for the purpose of claiming and exercising for the purchase of African negroes. He adds its own municipal laws in such a way as shall best protect its stipulations against its own citizens. This dispatch Gen. Cass is authorized to make known to the French Government.

X. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter Gen. Cass, under date of September 17, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of the intelligence conveyed in it, adds that, all apprehensions of a difficulty having passed away, he does not see that any public interest demands his further residence is Europe, and requests permission from the Presi dent to retire from the mission since he "can no longer be useful there, and the state of his private affairs requires his presence at home."

XI. The Acting Secretary of State, under date of Oct. 11, 1842, communicates to Gen. Cass the permission of the President which he desired, expressing the President's gratification at the good intelligence he has always maintained with the French Government, his regret that his own wishes should terminate the mission, but yielding to his desire to devote his attention to his personal and

XII. Under date of October 3, 1842, after preferring his request for permission to return to the United States, and before that permission had been received, Gen. Cass addresses to Mr. WEBSTER a letter stating that he had laid before M. Guizor a copy of his despatch announcing the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain. "In executing this duty," he adds, "I felt too well what was due to my Government and country to intimate any regret to a foreign Power that some declaration had not preceded the treaty, or some stipulation accompanied it, by which the extraordinary pretension of Great Britain to search our ships, at all times and in all places, first put forth by Lord Palmerston on the 27th August, 1841, and on the 13th October following again peremptorily claimed as a right by Lord Aberdeen, would have been abrogated, as equally incompatible with the laws of nations and with the independence of the United States. I confined myself, therefore, to a simple communication of your letter." But in addressing his own Government he says that reserve ceases. He proceeds therefore to express his gratification at the termination of our difficulties with Great Britain, so far as they are terminated. He refers then to the British claim of search as advanced and upheld by Lords PALMER-STON and ABERDEEN, to the language of the President's Message, to his protest addressed to M. GUIZOT, to Mr. WEBSTER's approval of that prothe assertion and denial of this new claim of maritime police, the eyes of Europe were upon these vanced a pretension, and avowed her determination them into collision. "So far," he says, "our national dignity was uncompromitted." But England then urged us to concur with her in measures to suppress the slave trade. Before doing this he contends the Government of the United States should have insisted, as a preliminary to all nego-

to keep a squadron on the Coast of Africa-which der it obligatory upon us by a convention to do to place our municipal laws, in some measure, be-

" It is unnecessary to push these considerations forther: and in carrying them thus far, I have found the task an appleasant one. Nothing but justice to myself could have of February distinctly asserted that the United States vould resist the presension of England to search our ves ets. I avowed at the same time, that this was but my per-nal declaration, liable to be confirmed, or disavowed by my Government. I now find a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the United States which pro former of the extraordinary pretension, resulting, as said, from the exigencies of these very efforts, and wh will have felt no besitation in granting me the permi

XIII. To this letter Mr. WEBSTER, under date of November 14th, 1842, makes an extended and an able reply. The following is the introductory portion of it, in which Mr. WEBSTER speaks of matter, and administers a stern rebake for his interfering in a transaction with which he had properly

ern. Estertaining a lively sense of the respectable and seful magner in which you have discharged, for several

harged with any duty or partaken any responsibility.
The negotiation and conclusion of the treaty of Washing-on were in the hands of the President and Senate. They ad acted upon this important subject according to their fied the treaty. It was a thing done; and, although your spinion might be at variance with that of the President and the might entertain the same opinion.

nere, and the state of my private affairs requires my pre-ence at home. Under these circumstances, I beg you to

Great Britain were at an end, you could no longer be us ed placed you ma laise position, from which you

scape only by returning home, created on my mind. The President perceives not the slightest foundation fo Great Britain. You have been charged with no duties co ted with the seftlement of these questions, or in any wa relating to them, beyond the communication to the French Government of the Pres dent's approbation of your letter of the 18th of February, without previous instruction from this Department.
This Government is not informed of any other act or pro-

reading of yours connected with any part of the subject for does it know that your official conduct and character have become in any other way connected with the question of the right of search; and that letter having been approved, and the French Government having been so informed, the President is altigether at a loss to understand how you can egard yourself as placed in a false position. If the cha-acter or conduct of any one was to be affected, it could only be the character and conduct of the President himself. The Sovernment has done nothing, most assuredly, to place you a false position.

Representing your country at a foreign Court, you saw

transaction about to take place between the Gover o which you were accredited and another Power you thought might have a prejudicial effect on the interests of your own country. Thinking, as it is to be presumed, that the case was too pressing to wait for instructions you presented a protest against that transaction, and your Goversment approved your proceeding. This is your only official connection with the whole subject. If, after this, the President had sanctioned the negotiation of a treaty, and the Secate had ratified it consigning provisions in the and the Sesate had ratified it, containing provisions in the lighest degree objectionable, however the Government night be discredited, your exemption from all blame and tensure would have been complete.

Having delivered your letter of the 13th of February to the French Government, and having received the Presi-tion's approbation of that proceeding it is most manifest that you could be inno degree responsible for what should be done atterward, and done by others. The President, therefore, cannot conceive what particular or personal in-terest of yours was affected by the subsequent negotia-tion here, or how the treaty, the result of that negotiation, should put an end to your usefulness as a public minister at the Courtof France, or in any way affect your official cha-

icter or conduct.
It is impossible not to see that such a proceeding as you at is impossible not to see that such a proceeding as you and even fit to adopt might produce much inconvenience, and even serious prejudice, to the public interests. Your opinion is against the treaty—a treaty concluded and formally ratified; and, to support that opinion, while yet in the service of the Government, you put a construction op its provisions such as your own Government does not put apon them—such as, you must be aware, the enlightened quality of Europe does not put upon them, and such as Eng. c of Europe does not put upon them, and such as Engand herself has not put upon them as yet, so far as we

It may become necessary hereafter to publish your letter, in connection with other correspondence of the mission; and although it is not to be presumed that you looked to such publication—because such a presumption would impute to you a claim to put forth your private opinions upon e conduct of the President and Senate, in a trans shed and concluded, through the imposing form of a public despatch—yet, if published, it cannot be I reseen how far England might bereafter rely on your authority for a construction lavorable to her own pretensions, and inconsistent with the interest and honor of the United States. It is certain that you would most seculously desire to avoid any such attitude. You would be slow to express epinions in a solemn and official form (avorable to another Government and on the authority of which opinions that Government and on the authority of which opinions of set up new pretensions. It is for this reason, as well as others, that the President feels so much regret at your desire of placing your construction of the provisions of the Treaty, and your objections to those provisions, according to your construction, upon the records of the Government."

Mr. WEBSTER then proceeds to reply to the remarks of Gen. Cass concerning the treaty. His statement that the United States yielded to an application from Great Britain to enter into an arrangement pledging themselves to concur with her test, and adds that under these circumstances of in the adoption of certain measures, is characterised as a "tissue of mistakes" which the Presideat is 'surprised' he should 'adventure.' Engtwo great Naval Powers, one of which had ad- land, he says, made no such application: the propsition was American and originated with the Govto enforce it, which might at any moment bring ernment of the United States. Nor has any concession whatever been made to England by the treaty. 'It complies with no demand, grants no application, conforms to no request. "The President," says, Mr. WEBSTER. "ie not a little startled that you should make such totally groundless assumptions of fact and then leave a ciations, upon a solemn, full and unequivocal discreditable inference to be drawn from them.abandonment on the part of Great Britain of He directs me not only to repel this inference as all claim to a right to visit and search American it ought to be repelled, but also to bring to your

the opinion of Gen. Cass that the United States under our own regulations we have done for years. abandonment of the right of visit by Great Brit-STER says the Government thought otherwise. The what heretofore we have done voluntarily, and thus British pretension, whatever it was, had been previously made, and clearly, distinctly, solemnly reyoud the reach of Congress. He concludes his pelled by the Message of the President, 'Nat a syllable of that Message,' sava Mr. WEBSTER,

has been or will be retracted.' Gen. Cass himself has previously confessed that this claim was promptly met, that the national dignity was thus far uncompromitted, and our rights wholly untouched. Upon these rights the Government of the United States stands firmly, and they would be defended at any and every hazard. She has no occasion either to demand or ask any thing of England with regard to them. As to the complaint that the treaty in some measure places our municipal regulations beyond the reach of Congress, Mr. WEBSTER save it is a sufficient answer to say that all treaties do this :- that no treaty could be made without producing that effect. From every agent of the U. S. Government abroad, with the single exception of Gen. Cass, Mr. WEBSTER assures him nothing but congratulations at the conclusion of the treaty have been received. It is derogatory to neither Power, but honorable to both. With regard to the suppression of the slave trade, Mr.

"Let it be forever remembered that in this great work of humanity and justice, the United States took the lead them-selves. This Government declared the slave trace unlaw-ful, and in this declaration it has been followed by the great nowers of Europe. This Government declared the slave rade to be piracy, and in this too, its example has been fol-owed by other States. This Government—this young Gov-ernment—springing up in this new world, within half a century, founded on the broadest principles of civil liberty, an stained by the moral serse and intelligence of the people as gone in advance of all other nations, in summoning the ivilized world to a common effort to put down and destroy netarious traffic, reproachful to human nature. It has no eemed, and it does not deem that it suffers any deregation from its character or its dignity, if, in seeking to fulfil this sacred duty, it act, as far as necessary, on fair and equal terms of concert with other powers having in view the same praiseworthy object. Such were its sentiments, when it enered into the solemn stepularisms of the treaty of Ghent Such were its sentiments, when it requested England to concur with us in declaring the slave trade to be pi acr, and such are the sentiments which it has manifested on all other proper occasions."

-XIV. In reply to this dispatch Gen. CASS writes to Mr. WEBSTER immediately on his return from Europe, under date of December 11, 1842. He disclaims having intended to protest or remonstrate against the negeciation of the treaty, and says he merely answered a dispatch from Mr. WEBSTER, as he felt it his duty to do. He differed from Mr WEESTER in his opinion of the treaty-thinking it left the United States in a worse position than it found them; and he honestly and frankly expressed his opinion to this effect, because he does not deem it the duty of a diplomatic agent merely to carry into effect the instructions of his Government sub silentio, whatever may be his own sentiments in relation to them. He expresses his conviction that there is no Government, certainly none this side of Constantinople, which would not encourage rather than rebuke the free expression of the views of its representatives in foreign countries. As to the apprehended effect of his letters, he says he writes for his own Government, and not for England; and that he has no suspicion that power will ever seek his authority upon any point they wish to support. will be the action of the Government-not his own. He thinks the expression of Mr. WEBSTER where in one of his statements is termed a tissue of mistakes' entirely unwarranted: the only fact stated by him which is contradicted by Mr. WEBSTER, he says, is that England made the application for the international arrangement-whereas it appears the first offer was made by Mr. WEBSTER himself; and even this explanation, he thinks, does not amount to an express contradiction. All the rest of his statement he contends is made up of 'inferences,' for which he cannot be held morally responsible as for matters of fact, however illogical and mistaken they may be. Gen. Cass repeats his opinion that we should have demanded the abandenment on the part of England of their claim to the right of visitation, before entering upon any negociation; and declares his belief that under the treaty as it now stands, she will claim that right as before. He says that he did not intend to complain because the opinion of the President and Senate, by whom the treaty was ratified, differed from his own; nor did he ever censure the ratification of the treaty. He would, however, have voted for its ratification only upon the condition he had named. The negociation of a treaty, he says, is a different matter; and in that the negociators are to be held responsible for what they omit or introduce, as it is wholly at their discretion. This treaty he thinks omitted a most necessary stipulation, and was therefore most unfortunate for the Country. In conclusion, he expresses the hope that the President, though he may not wholly approve his course, will at least relieve him from the charge of an improper interference in a subject not within

XV. Mr. WEBSTER's rejoinder, dated December 20, 1342, is quite as caustic and able as that of November 14th. He communicates to Mr. Cass the President's opinion that this correspondence has been "quite irregular from the beginning." Mr. Cass had asked leave to retire from his mission; it was promptly granted. The letter of October 3, which followed this, can be regarded in no other light, he says, than a protest against the treaty, and an attack on the President's Administration. The treaty was concluded; the transaction was finished, and nothing that Gen. Cass or any one else could do could undo it. His pinions were unsolicited, and if given merely as a citizen, should not have been addressed to the State Department; if given as a public functionary, they were quite aside from the line of his public duty. He proposed nothing to be done, but objected only to what had been done. If this be not a protest, Mr. WEBSTER declares himself un able to say what it is. With regard to Gen. Cass's statement that the publication of his letters will be the act of the U. S. Government, and not his own, Mr. WEBSTER reminds him of instances, not unknown to Gen. C, in which highly impertant letters from American Ministers in Europe have found their way into European newspapers, against the wishes and interests of the American Government. Mr. WEBSTER assures Gen. Cass that he had a perfect right to form such opinions as he pleases concerning the acts of his Government, like all other citizens; but he had not been asked

the sphere of his duties. He asks for this letter

the same publicity as his others may receive.

no part in its negociation, nor was he in the slight Government should have insisted upon an explicit est degree answerable for its provisions. When therefore, the Government complained of his pro-The effect of the treaty is therefore, he says, to ren- ain, as a preliminary to all negotiation, Mr. WEB- testing against the action of the President and Senate under these circumstances, Mr. WEBSTER expresses the opinion that there is no warrant for an invidious and unjust reference to the code of Turkey. He proceeds to fasten upon Gen. Cass his original charge of having fallen into a "tissue of mistakes" in his statement of England's having pressed the matter upon ua for negociation, and sifts the inferences and conjectures upon which it was based. The President, he says, complains that Gen. Gass has given an incorrect narrative of the negociation; and he thinks it would have been more just in him to have attempted no history at all of a matter with which he was so imperfectly acquainted. With regard to the opinion often expressed by Gen. Cass that the United States should have insisted upon the express abandonment of the right of visitation by England, Mr. WEBSTER says the rights we claim have been expressly and formally proclaimed and will be maintained; and for defending them, the United States relies upon her own power; she does not ask it as a favor from any nation. We ask no pledges to respect these rights from any power; and as our libertiedepend for their existence upon our power to main tain them, "general and vague protests," add-Mr. W., " are not likely to be more effectual than the Chinese method of defending their towns, by painting grotesque and hideous figures on their walls to fright sway assailing foes." In reply to he suggestion of Mr. Cass that the negociation of a treaty is conducted at the discretion of the negociator, Mr. WEBSTER SAYS the President desires nim to say that-" the negociation proceeded from step to seep, and from day to day, under his ow immediate supervision and direction; that he him self takes the responsibility for what the treaty contains and what it omits, and cheerfully leaves the merits of the whole to the judgement of the country." He closes the letter and the correspon dence by repeating the expression of the Presi dent's regret that Gen. Case should have commenced it by his letter of October 3d.

This closes the official correspondence. Gen Cass has written a letter in reply since his arriva at Detroit, which has been published in the news papers; but Mr. WEBSTER, of course, will no ollow him thither to protract the controversy.

rasgements for the publication of this new perof April next. Each number will be adorned with a ORIGINAL ETCHING ON STEEL, by J. G. Chapman, illustrating the letter-press, and will contain sixteen super-royal oceceive the work from the commencement of the volume and thus secure a complete set with all the embell shmen (as only a limited edition will be printed,) can do so by eaving directions at the office of publication, No. 4 Ann street, near Broadway; or at 136 Nassau st. corner of Beek man st. City subscribers will have the paper left by car riers, and to those residing at a distance it will be forward ed by mail, with the utmost regularity. TERMS, THREE pot LARS per annum, invariably

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REFINED SUGAR. OOLSEY & WOOLSEY continue to sell their standard quality Double Refined Sugar at their lowest cash prices, namely—
Loaf, 10 cents per pound When less than five packages are Crashed, 10 do do do purchased half a cent per pound Powdered, 10 do do do additional.

The above are packed as follows:
Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds Crashed in bits of 250 do No charge for packages.

Powdered in to of 250 do Apply to the New-York Patent Sugar Refinery corner of South and Mongomery-sis, or at 39 Wall-street.

N. B. orders out of the City must be accompanied by a remittance.

WANTED-Places by 2 smart, industrious girls, for housework or chamberwork, washing, &c. Apply at 194 Chrystie-st. m23 2.\* ANTED-Situations by two respect-

bermaid and waiter, the other as chambermaid, washer and ironer, &c. Please apply at 489 Pearl-st. m25 2: WANTED-126 Nassau-4 partners, Sagents, Scierks, 2 peddlers, 1 coachman, 2 boys, 4 mb28 2\*

ANTED-The last nine volumes of

Johnson's Reports, and the 6th volume of Johnson cerx Reports. Address Bex 351 Upper Post office riswest price. MANTED-A situation by a lad 16

and care Nothe best city reference. A note addressed to John will be attended to—to be left at this effice. m22 3r A/ANTED-A situation by a respectable steady young woman, to de general bousewor plain cooking, washing and froning. Good reference ply at No. 174 Third-street, first floor, in the rear, roor

HORSE WANTED .- Any person A having a useful active Horse to dispose of, 7 or 3 but ago sound, and will take pure in trade, will their purchaser by addressing C. D. Tribune office. m23 PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on

HORSE AND WAGON WANTED— Wanted a good strong horse; sound and kind in every respect; also, a first rate spring-cart or wagon. Apply at the Cherry street.

the second floor and a front Room on the third floor

SHIRT MAKERS WANTED .- A few L'OUND-A Lady's Workbag, which the

owner can get at 35 Mercer street m2 A.

CONSI NEES per ship Ontario from TIUNTINGTON'S PICTURES from
I Priz in's Progress Christiana and Family, in the
Valley of the Shadow of Death, and Mercy's Dream are ex-

sibiting for a short time at the Granite Buildings, corner Broan way and Chambers street, (entrance in Chambers Admiss on 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents. n.22 lm NO LET-Large Room corner of Grand and Clinton, for Sunday atternoons and evenings and one or two evenings in the week. It is well seared not lighted with gas, and would answer for religious meetings or for lectures. Apply to W. T. Pinkney, 20 Hearty and the search of the control of the control

ARBLE MANTELS.—A few Marble Mantels for sale low at 38 Prince st. Also, the steek, gensiang of Egyptian, white veloed, Irish and American marble, bone and polishing putty: Also a vice and work-DIANO ORTES Tuned for Futy CENTS-W. C. RAYNER tunes Plano-Fortes

my part of the City for 50 cents. Also, gives instruction on the Piano and singing on moderate terms. Apply through the Despatch post or personally at his residence No. 22 Firs 3()()() BARRELS OF LIME, of the

part of it, during the coming season, and good city bond and marigages received in payment. Address "Line," BANK NOTES of the Union Bank
Bover, New Jersey, wanted at ball per cent discount,
JOHN T. SMITH & CO.

ROTON WATER-Miller & Coates, Plumbers, 116 Grand street, 2 doors East of Broa way, furnish Timeed, Lead, Composition and Iron Pipes, umps, hydrants, Fountains, Bath Tubs, &c. and every article connected with the use of Croton Water in Dwellings, Warehouses and Manufactories. Orders for the introduction of water are primitely executed.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING -A young Lady, lateron Hamburg, proposes to teach a few Ladies the above ranches by giving lessons of two hours each, from 10 to 12 learners who have no previous knowledge of drawing.

MATTRASSES.—Southern and Western gentlemen, and all others in want of the above article, would dowell before purchasing elsewhere to call at our Warehouse and examine our stock, as we are confident that after an excrience in the Uphoistery Business of upwards of twenty-wo years, we can turnish them with Bedding of the first quality as low, if not lower than any other responsible house on or out of the city.

G. P. & J. GRATAGAP, "Uphoistery, Paper Hangings, Window Shade and Bedding mh16 2w" Warehouse, No. 31 Maldenslane.

IMPORTANT.—German Silver! German Silver!—JAMES G. MOFFET. 121 Prince street.

an Sliver! -JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince-street an warrant it far superior to any ever manufactured in this

ountry, and fully equal to the imported. SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, (formerly Davenport & Lounsbury, J Merchant Tailor, would in form his friends and the public that he is now engaged also at the Old Stand, 46 Fution street, where he would be happy to see them. The friends of Mr. John Rogers, (who has nately disposed of his interest in this establishment to the subscriber,) are respectfully solicited to continue their patronage. Prices to correspond with the times. In 18,1 we TAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince-st.

N. Y., has on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and an Silver of different thickness, a very superior article Coopers' Brass, Pail Ears and Rivets
Umbrella, Parasol and Shade Furniture—which he warrants equal to any in the United States, and of his own

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

FIRE INSURANCE at the lowest rates by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company -(Incorpor-ted 1810-Charter perpetual.)
This long established and well known Institution, baving

een is active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, and every he most favorable terms. JOHN NEILSON: Jr.

BILLIARD ROOMS, with Bassford's And st., or 149 Fulton, where Orts Field invites his friends to entire or at 440 Broadway, joining the Olympic, where in call; or at 440 Broadway, joining the Olympic, wher RALPH BENJAMIN will be happy to see his friends. Table N. B -Those rooms contain FIFTEEN Tables. 1272pa\*

A MERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. Bar-

Day visitors admitted same evening free.

The manager is bappy to announce the first appearance of Miss MARY DARLING, the beautiful and n America of Miss MARY DARLING, the beautifut and harosing English enchantress, pupil of Herr Defrong. No aid quate description can be given of her wonderful Magical Performances—they must be seen to be apprecia-

Also engaged for one week, CHANG FONG; the celebrated Chinese Juggler. Also, Mr. C. D. Jenkins, the comie drolerist, tedor singer, baojo piayer, &c. Last week of Miss Hood. La Pentie Celeste, the popular dansense.

New Ethiopian burlesque of Dickens vs Boz. The Melodeon, which plays with the sweetness and effect of firty performers. Albino lady, Phrenological examinations. m20 DEALE'S MUSEUM and PICTURE

GALLERY-C. H. DEVOR, Manager.—Every day and evening this week, the sublime and beautiful exhibition of the TRIAL OF CHRIST, a group of 23 figures in Statuary. The Norwood GIPSY WOMAN can be consulted tauto face in a private apartment. She does not pretend to be a Fortune-Teiler, but professes by her knowledge of Physiology, Physiognomy, Philosophy, Phrenology, Mesmerism and the hidden Sciences, to be able to instruct others of good intellect. She will inform them if they are married or our viving them a history of past times, the present and the not, giving them a history of past times, the present and the future, as if she knew them from birth. She has no connection with or knowledge of Madame Adolphe, an account of whose imposition and runaway from Ulster appeared in the New-York papers recently.—Admission to the Museum tents; children half price.

TOOLS! TOOLS!! TOOLS!!!

A LBERTSON'S, CONGER'S, HORTON'S and GIFFORD'S warranted Cast Steel
Coopers, Carpenters and Ship Carpenters' EDGE TOOLS,
can be had a, wholesale and retail, of OSBORN & LITTLE 33 Fulton street, New York, (10 per cent. allowed
to merchanis); and who keep on hand a full assortment of
Coopers' Tools, Iron Riveta, Truss Hoops, Stave Jointers,
Stock Howells and Crozes. Stock Howells and Crozes.

Ock Howells and Crozes.

Also, a full assortment of Hardware, Cuitery, Nails, &c.

CHARLES OSBORN,

CHARLES S. LITTLE. PRING FASHIONS Now Ready—

Warrant-d as cheap as the cheapest that can be brought in the city. Fashionable Hats warranted fur bodies, from \$2 to \$4. Splendid imitation Moleskin Hats, cloth under brims, \$2 50. It in any instance the above hats do not give satisfaction, the wearer can be amply satisfied by giving information to the subscriber, where they are constantly manufacturing.

No. 132 Canal-st. cov. of Thompson.

WATCHES lower than ever.—in consequence of the reduction of duties by the late a subscriber is selling his stock of Gold and Silver tariff the subscriber is seiling his stock of wold and Siver Levers, Anchor Escapements, Lepine, and other Watches of new and splen-lid patterns, and Jewelry at retail at a considerable reduction from tormet prices, being much ower than they can be bought for at any other place in the city. Gold Watches as low as \$20 to \$25 each watches and Jeweiry exchanged or bought. All vaices warranted to keep good time or the money returned watches and Clocks repaired in the best manner, and watches and Clocks repaired in the best manner, and watches and the sest than the usual prices.

G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jeweiry, office wholesale and etail, 30 Wall-st., up stall a

# THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MURNING, MARCH 24, 1843.

## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, for 1845—An adjourned meeting of this Committee with be held at the Broadway House on of this Committee will be 14th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.
Friday evening, the 14th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.
ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretaries. For a Communication on the Debates upon Capital Punishment, see Last Page.

THE CASS CORRESPONDENCE.—We have placed upon our first page to-day a carefully prepared, though of necessity greatly condensed, abstract of the correspondence between Gen. Cass and Mr. WEBSTER, which has excited considerable interest for some weeks past in political circles. The original letters are very voluminous, filling some fifteen columns in the National Intelligencer. We believe we have indicated the chief contents of each letter. We think it evident that Mr. WEB-STER has much the best of the controversy, both as to the soundness of the positions he assumes and the ability with which his despatches are prepared. These who have the original correspondence at their command, with leisure to read, will not fail to do so; while others, we believe, will obtain a correct notion of its general character from our sketch of it. We commend it to general

We have advices from Washington that Mr. WEBSTER does not intend to leave the Cabinet, unless invited. Grave differences of opinion and views between him and Mr. Secretary SPENCER are thickly rumored. Our Collector and Postmaster are or have recently been dancing attendance at the White House, to countermine intrigues to displace them. This is one of the evils of Tylerism-it does not permit public functionaries to attend to their duties, but keeps them at work to keep their places. But this is March, 1343; and 1844 comes nearer every day-that's a comfort.

The Whig Clay Club of the Tenth Ward had a fine meeting last evening at the Church, corner of Chrystie and Delancy streets. The body and galleries of the church were deasely crowded -a large portion of those present being ladies. DANIEL ULLMAN, Esq. delivered an able and eloquent Oration on the Life and Services of HENRY CLAY-which, though somewhat too long, was listened to with the deepest interest and gratification. It was a clear and vigorous outline of the public life of the great Statesman of the West, and was received with loud and enthusiastic bursts of applause from those who heard it. Among the gentlemen present we noticed the Hon. ALBERT GAL LATIN, whose high abilities, upright life and eminet public services in various departments, as well as his share in the negociations of Ghent, in which Mr. CLAY bore so prominent a part, have entitled him to the grat tude and respect of the nation. An Original Ode and one or two select pieces were sung by the Choir with good effect. The meeting was large, intelligent and enthusiastic.

INQUEST IN THE MURDER CASE OF CHARLES G. CORLIES .- Owing to the necessary occupation of the Sessions Chamber by the Court, the investigation in the murder case could not be centinued yesterday, and will be resumed to-day at three o'clock. In the mean time several witnesses have been found-among them a colored woman who saw the shot fired. She was passing along Leon ard-street towards Broadway, and noticed a man and woman on the side-walk-the man in the act of leaving the weman and going towards Elm-st. As he waived his hand and turned toward the East, she saw the woman with something in her hand, instantly heard the report of the pistol, saw the men fall forwards on his face and the weman ru down toward Centre-street. The colored woman cried out "Oh Lord! there is a man shot," and hastened up to Broadway. She describes the dress of the woman, but did not see her face.

Hon. JAMES GARLAND of Va., formerly a Jackson and then a Conservative Member of Congress, was recently called on at a Political meeting at Lynchburg to make a speech. He arose and 'defined his position' as fellows:

"Gentlemen, I was first elected to Congress by the Democrats. I adhered faithfully to my principles, and for so doing, they turned me out of their ranks. I was then elected by the Whigs—carried ont the principles which they elected me to carry out, and for doing so, they kicked me out! Help yourselves, gentlemen of both parties." This reply was coid comfort to those who made the call upon its author, and put an end to the cries for Garland.

It was a sad day for the Whigs of the Albemarle District when they dropped Maj. Garland because he was not Whig enough, and put Thomas W. Gilmer in his stead-he proclaiming himself 'every inch a Whig.' A beautiful Whig he is!

13 Hon. JAMES C. SPRIGG, late M. C. from the Louisville District, Ky., elected over the reguiar Whig candidate by a local feud among the Whigs, and by all the Loco-Focos uniting upon him) announces himself again a caudidate!! The Shelby News, which elected him before, now advises him to 'suspend his violin.' Whether he wants to get another ear bit off in a drunken fight at Washington or whatever may be his object, his aspirations evidently cannot be gratified.

The gallant WM. W. Southgate will probably be the Whig Candidate and Hon. WM. O. BUTLER the Loco-Feco in the Louisville District. They have been three times competitors already, with alternate success. It is Southgate's turn now.

Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, (formerly Mail Contractor, and nicknamed 'Extra Billy' from some of Major Barry's liberal allowances,) offers for re-election to Congress in the Culpeper District, Va. He can only be elected by a division

Hen. THOS. W. GILMER (Tyler man) has the full support of the Loco-Foco party for reelection to Congress in the Albemarle District, Va. This gives him the better chance.

TP ALLEGANY County has elected 15 Supervisors of each party. Last year, 13 Whig, 17 Loco.

The Morris and Essex RAILROAD, now running two trains a day each way between Morristown, N. J. and this city, offer to carry passengers by the year for \$50 to Chatham, Madison or Morristown: for \$50 to the Summit, \$40 to Hullville, and \$25 to Orange. This affords our citizens who have leisure the advantages of Country air and Country Rents with a cheap and easy access to the

TF The Evening Post had last alight a very fanny article about 'Whig Qutis,' the point of which is that Messrs Bease man and Garth, two Whig Members of the Kentncky Legisi-ture have sworn, one not to have his hair cut, the other not to have his shirt washed, till that Legislature passes a Relief Law. The Post does not know that these so-called Whige are eminent and bitter Love Force, but we happen to. I sale at this office.

KENTUCKY .- The following table exhibits the Congressional Districts into which this State has just been divided, with their vote for Governor in 1340, which was the largest ever cast in the State: Counties.

Ballard, Crittenden, Hopkins,
Caldwell Graves, Livingston,
Calloway Hickman, Marshall, Vote in 1840 : W. 3,946; L. 5,371; L. maj. 1,425. Second District.

Breckenridge, Daviess, Hancock,
Butler, Edmonson Henders Muhlenberg, Gravson. Vote in 1840: W. 5,507; L. 3,178; W. maj. 2,329 Third District.

Barren, Logan, Simpson, Warren. Vote in 1840: W. 5,368; L. 3,308; W. maj. 2,060. Fourth District.
Casey, Cumperland, Sinclair, Clinton, Greene, Pulaski, Wayne. Russell, Wayne. Wayne. Vote in 1840: W. 5,212; L. 2,586; W.maj. 2,626. Fifth Dutrict.
Hardin, Marion,
La-Rue, Mercer, Washington Vote in 1840: W. 5,858: L. 4,167; W. maj. 1,691.

Sixth District. Letcher, Madiena, Johnson, Knox, Laurel, Owsley. Harlas, Laurel, Perry, Vote in 1840: W. 6,101; L. 2,436; W. maj 3,665. Secenth District.

Jefferson, Oleham,
Louisville City, Shelby, Vote in 1840: W. 6,460; L. 4,499; W. maj.1,961. Eighth District.

Fryette, Jessamine, Scott, Vote in 1840: W. 5,561; L. 4,219; W. maj. 1,342. Ninth District. Bath, Carter, Flening, Lawrence, Greathit, Clarke, Greenup, Lewis, Wontgomery, Wargan.

Vote in 1840: W. 5,111; L. 4,565; W. maj. 546. Tenth District.
Campbell, Grant,
Gallatin, Harrison,

Boone, Gallatin, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas. Pendleton.
Vote in 1840; W. 6,232; L. 5,305; W. maj. 927. The majority for Letcher, Whig Governor, in 1840, was 15,720; if the Locos can now come within 6 or 8,000 of us, they will carry three of the ten Districts; one any how.

ILLINOIS .- The Whig Members of the Legislature and others assembled in Springfield hold a meeting on the 1st inst. and resolved to do their duty in the August Election and henceforth. They avow themselves favorable to a Tariff for Revenue and Protection, in opposition to the plan of supporting the Federal Government by Direct Taxation; to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; and to a well guarded National Bank. They farther resolved to organize for an ficient struggle in the approaching Congressional Election. The following Resolution, received with prolonged, enthusiastic cheers, adds to the evidence already existing that the Whigs of East and West, the North and the South, all think alike with regard to the right man for next Pre-

" Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, has the ng as we do from principle, and not for men, we pledge surselves to rally to the support of the nominee of the Na-ional Convention, hoping that the selection will fall on 'Harry of the West," the first and dearest hope of our suf-

MASSACHUSETTS .- The subject of Capital Punshment came up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, on the Report of the Committee against its Abolition. Mr. Prince of Essex moved to strike out the conclusion of the Committee and insert a bill abolishing the Punishment of Death. Negatived: Yeas 108; Nays 58. The Report was then adopted: Yeas 122; Nays 70. So nothing will be done this year. As 320 Members had voted just before, 128 must have dodged the vote on this grave question.

THE RIGHT WAY .- The citizens of Brookville, diana, have formed a Club under the odd title of the " Republican Self-Sharpening Society,' wherein all the current Political and Politico-Econemical topics are to be successively discussed in a free and friendly manner. Why can't we have such a society in every village?

OREGON is now the theme of general interest at the West. Large meetings to discuss the policy of taking formal possessien of and colonizing it have been held at Columbus, Ohio, and several other places. Many are preparing to emigrate. A band of hardy settlers will rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, and set out thence for Oregon early in May, under the command of Maj. Fitz-

THE ROVER, a Weekly Magazine, to be made up of Select Stories from the Literature of all Nations, has just made its appearance. It comprises 16 large octavo pages, with a fine steel engraving in each number, and is sold for 64 cents. The number before us contains seven stories by Washington Irving, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and other authors. No story is to be continued from one number to another. Mr. S. B. Dean, who presides over the Engraving, is himself a skillful artist, and will do his work creditably. Published by Labree, Dean & Co., 162 Nassau-street. Sold also by Tuttle, 4 Ann-street.

CF 'ALISON'S EUROPE,' No. 6, (as we careessly neglected to state yesterday,) has been pubished by the Harpers, and may be had at our office. This is the great History of the Present Century, and will of course find its way into the hands of every general reader. The edition now passing through the press is very handsome and convenient. Its exceeding cheapness, moreover, places it in this respect on a level with the other publications of the day, and brings it within the reach of almost every one.

MOLLUSCA, or Elements of Conchology, by W. S. Ruschenberger, M. D. from the text of Milne Edwards and Achille Comte, (School Edition,) has just been published by Turner & Fisher, 169

DE LEA & BLANCHARD have published the first number of "THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS" by WASH-INGTON IRNING. Each number contains 120 pages and the work will be completed in four numbers at 25 cents each. The first has a map. "Mercedes of Castile" by Cooper has been issued in the same form. Smollett's "Count Fathom" is also published as one of the Complete Edition of Smol-

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GEOGRAPHY," has reached its Third Part. This is a most valuable publication and should be had by every one. It will be completed in 24 parts, embracing nearly 1900 pages with 1100 engravings and 80 maps. It is very useful, very neatly printed and very cheap. It may be had at this office.

BY SMITH's "Linear Drawing Book" intended to teach the elements of drawing, has just been published. It contains a fine collection of lessons and will be likely to prove useful to both teachers

IF SEARS'S FAMILY MAGIZINE, No. 4, filled with matter of general interest, and profusely illustrated by cuts, has been published, and is for

MR. COLTON'S LECTURES .- GLORGE H. COL-TON, Esq. gave his introductory Lecture on Tuesday evening, in the Chapel of the University, to highly respectable audience. He showed that there is still much in the Indian character that is imperfectly understood. The sources of informstion which are open to the American people have reference in great part to their physical condition, and give us but little insight into what may be called the philosophy of Indian life. Travelers have given us minute details of their customs and manners, but have told us little of their modes of thought, and taken little notice of those subtle influences that make the character of the uncivilized man so remarkable both for its great virtues and great vices. The latter part of the lecture was occupied in giving a rapid sketch of the history of the Indians up to the time of the settlement of Plymouth.

Mr. Colton describes natural scenery with the enthusiasm of the Poet, and his account of the ruthless invasions of the French Spaniards was spirited and graphic. We commend these lectures to all who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the true character of a peeple now rapidly passing away. There is much that is new and unexplored in this field of research, and in the hands of a man of ability like Mr. Colton the subect must assume fresh interest and value.

The next lecture will be upon the early situation and history of the various interior tribes, the rise of the Five Nations, the extermination of the natives of Virginia, the destruction of the Pequeds. and the career and death of King Philip. This is a wide field of investigation, and one eminently worthy the attention of every friend of historical

MILLERISM AND INSANITY .- We lately pub-

lished a statement that a Mr. Shortridge, of New-

Hampshire, had run mad with Millerism, and at empted to ascend to Heaven from an apple-tree, but found the attraction of gravitation too strong for his celestial aspirations, and came to the ground with such momentum as to cause his death. We have just seen two letters of late date from different sources in Portsmouth, N. H., stating that letters had been received there from this same Mr. Shortridge, making no mention of his 'ground and lofty tumbling' or death-circumstances so remarkable that they could hardly have escaped his notice had they actually occurred. We have heard from another source that this same Mr. S. was crazy ten years ago. So in the case of the woman who poisoned her children and attempted to commit suicide some weeks since-her insanity was attributed to Millerism, but entirely without reason. Doubtless the like has been the case in many other instances. Those who know any thing of Insanity are aware that it very commonly takes its hue from the most exciting topic of the hour, so that hundreds of persons have been reported as victims of 'religious mania,' when in fact their insanity was caused by functional disorders, often having its seat in the digestive organs and only by sympathy affecting the brain. Of those who are currently reported as rendered insane by 'Revivals' or "Millerism,' a great portion would be found, on due inquiry, to have been constitutionally disposed to insanity, and often to have inherited that malady. In other cases, physical derangement consequent on personal excesses, such as intemperance, gluttony, and other forms of sensuality, was the true cause .- We cannot exclude from our columns accounts of remarkable casualties, but our readers will know how to make due allowance for the causes to which they are often

EARTHQUAKE IN VERMONT .- We have published from the Montpelier Watchman a paragraph noticing the occurrence of an Earthquake in that section on the 14th inst. We see from a letter in the Evening Post that the shock was felt at Burlington and northward, and in Jericho, Westfield, Underhill, Essex, Milton and other towns in that vicinity. At Johnson, 36 miles north east of Burlington, there was heard first a rushing noise, like the approach of a heavy storm, and then occurred a deep stillness followed by a heavy rumbling from the east, which sensibly jarred the stove and furniture in the house. There was a less violent shock twenty minutes after. At Milton Falls the houses were violently shaken, and at Burlington the jar was so violent that some persons left their houses. The shock occurred at about five minutes past 9 P. M.

mistakenly attributed.

FROM HAYTI .- Letters received from Hayti at Boston state that Mr. Gooch, the U. S. Consul at Aux Cayes, had succeeded in obtaining a new trial for Dr. Lovell, but that it resulted in another conviction and condemnation to death. Mr. Gooch savs there was no charge proved against him, and that the effences imputed to him were of no heinous character. He declares his intention to demand his passports if Dr. Lovell is put to death.

the financial report of the city showing that the income of the Ferry to Greenbush during the twelve months last past-although the travel from the completion of the Eastern Railroad has largely increased-has fallen off some two thousand dollars. In the amounts received for grocery and tavern licences the loss is above \$5000-while the number of establishments has scarcely at all diminished. Between the Ferry and Excise the revenue has thus fallen off ten thousand dollars in a single year. The Journal asks if this is not good ground to suspect fraud, neglect or incompetency in their management.

IF Are we not to have another of those delightful Ballad Concerts of Mr. CLIREHUGH and the Misses CUMMINGS? There must be hundreds anxious for a repetition. We have been able to hear but half of one, and, like Oliver Twist, 'want some more.' P. S. While the above paragraph has been waiting for room, another Ballad Concert is announced. See Card.

IJ Look out for a New Counterfeit or altered bill, purporting to be of the Frontier Bank at Eastport. Maine. The one shown us is a \$3, signed Jas. Williams, Prest. G. Small, Cashr. It is light and flimsy, and the signatures in the same handwriting. The word "Frontier" appears to have been inserted in place of something else erased.

The River Thames, Conn. is now clear of ce, and the steamboa's from this city runs up to Norwich, instead of having to stop at Gale's Ferry, as they have done for a month hitherto, very much to the prejudice of the Norwich reute to Boston.

CHAUTAUQUE County has elected 15 Whig and 8 Loco-Foco Supervisors, 1 tie. Rather poor this, when there are in fact but two Loco-Foce towns in the County.

D We stated a few days since, on what we esteemed good authority, that a hill of indictment for perjary had been found against Robert H. Burdell. We are now convinced that this was not the case.

Orthography.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune Your correspondent, Old Dilworth, seems not well to understand his subject. He objects to your sphlling, but spells trave-ler, in two syllables, as though he wanted another I to make out the word. Now if he would divide the syllables properly, trar-el-er, he would see that another l is not

You have answered his objections very correctly and with judgement.

'Old Dilworth' should learn not to write about what he does not fully comprehend. The rule for spelling traveler with one l, a rule that extends to a great many words, was laid down by Bishop Lowth, seventy or eighty years ago, and was approved by Walker, whose authority seems to have some weight with your correspondent, though I eseem it of little value. But Lowth and Walker did not follow their own rule : I have not only adopted the rule as correct, but have followed it throughout my books.

One thing I claim as my right, that men who undertake to censure what I have done, should read ny rules before they condemn my practice. There is no English book, spelling book, grammar or dicionary, which presents any uniform or consistent or correct system of orthography. The rules I have adopted for correcting the mistakes of English writers may be seen in the following books:

The Elementary Spelling Book ch. 149. page School Dictionaries 12mo. and 16mo. in the Pre-

Large Dictionary in 2 vol. octavo, lately pubolished, in the Introduction p. 47 and 71.

English Edition in quarto, p. 29. In the octavo abridgement of my Dictionary by

by Worcester, the rules are not inserted.

In a work now in the press, I shall publish a orief view of the errors, anomalies and inconsistences of English authors, in their explanations of the English alphabet, in Orthography, in Grammar, in Definitions and in Etymology, that my fellowcitizens may be able to see what sort of authorities we have for the old jargon, and how many errors we read and teach to our children merely from reverence to those authorities. N. WEBSTER. New Haven, March \$2, 1843.

Accident to the Vincennes-Chase for Pirates, &c. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, March 1st, 1843. Messrs. Editors: The dullness and monotony of this little City was broken in upon on the 20th inst, by the appearance of a ship of war off the coast, making for the anchorage at Bayo Blanco, which turned out to be the U. S. ship Vincennes, Commander Buchanan. She had taken a pilot on board some days before and been blown off. In attempting to enter the channel to anchorage about twelve miles to the southeast of this port at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. by the sheer carelessness of the pilot she struck on a reef, with a fair wind to drive her further on. Signal guns of distress were fired and a Lieutenant was despatched in a small boat to this port to obtain lighters, &c. After trying in vain to get off during the whole night, throwing over 400 or 500 shot and a quantity of provisions and starting 60,090 gallons of water, the Commander gave orders to throw over all the guns, but before it was executed a squall arising, he ordered all sails set and the cables shipped, and had the good fortune to force her over the reef without material injury. This was a bold and daring measure and perhaps the only one which would have saved the ship. By the aid of lighters, the anchors and most of the provisions were get up and saved. The whole loss did not exceed one thousand dollars, including lighterage. Amongst those acquainted with the subject the conduct of Commander B. on this critical occasion is considered highly creditable, and the fine appearance of the officers and crew were such as to do great credit to the navy. After getting up her anchors, &c. on the 22d she came up to the port, and her salute guns in honor of Washington's Birth Day reverperated amongst these hills and mountains, and awakened some of the slumbering inhabitants, who went about inquiring "if war had broken out."

After obtaining the requisite supply of water and provisions on the 26th she pursued her cruise to Cape Antonio and thence to Vera Cruz. She was in search of pirates along the south side of this island, and all her large boats with a number of her men were absent on an expedition at the time of the accident. A day or two before she left, the Governor of this province received an official communication from Garza, about 40 miles to the eastward that a pirate vessel had been seen in that neighborhood, and that on the night of the 21st. 36 cannons were heard, which appeared by the sound to be loaded with ball, and that a molasses lighter, seeing a suspicious looking brig and hearing the guns, had run ashore in consternation at the idea of being chased by a pirate. The Consul was sent for and a formal offer made by the Governor to send a schooner of war to assist Com mander B. if he would send an expedition in search of the suspicious vessel. The Commander, though nearly certain that the guns heard must have been his own on the evening of the accident The Albany Journal publishes extracts from and the brig seen one which arrived here the next day, offered to send his largest boat, well manned, to accompany the Spanish schooner. But, alas! the schooner had no sail and could not start. Two or three days after the Vincennes left, however. the schooner having picked or patched up some sails, went out in search of the imaginary pirate. Was it not a bright idea to suppose that a pirate would be chasing a molasses lighter? or that there could be any occasion for her to fire 36 guns? or that she would fire them without necessity within 28 miles of a man-of-war? After all reasoning and explanation, however, the Spanish authorities are in the full belief of the reality of the pirate and no doubt expect to take her with a two gun schooner if she does fire 36 guns. It seems as though the firing of those great guns had revived

some of the characters of Gil Blas. Yours, respectfully.

R. S. GRAVES, Loco-Foco Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has proved a Defaulter to a large but unknown amount-\$165,000 at least. Is any body astonished at this? He was nominated and elected by the Repudiators of the State Debt : how could they expect him not to act on the principles they arowed and profit by the example they

13 Hon. CALEB CUSHING declines, 'under present circumstances,' to run for Congress. That's the wisest thing he has done this many a day.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that Mr. Herrick of the Aurora-the Tyler organ in this city-obtained at Washington \$1000 for converting his sheet into a Tyler paper. It adds that \$300 of this was paid by Mr. Brown on condition that he should be appointed U. S. Agent to the Sandwich Islands: two others advanced \$300 each as the price of similar appointments, and a third paid \$100. The Chronicle declares that it knows the names of all the parties-and vouches for the truth of its statements.

Bishop ROBERTS, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, at Baltimore, was lying dangerously ill at the latest advices,

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, March 23 -P. M. The transactions in stocks to day was to a very fair ex tent. For Pennsylvania State Fives 38; were asked, and 37 offered; Wilmington Railroad stood firm at 9; and United States Sizes were sold at 106]. The following sales occurred at both Boards-15 shares Commercial Bank at 37; 160 do. Wilmington Railroad at 9; \$210 Lehigh Mortgage Loan at 46; \$4000 Tennessee Bonds 67; \$2,700 United States Sixes, 1061; I share North America at 2721; 13 do. Planters' Bank

of Tennesse at 33; 10 do. Western Bank at 36. The notorious James C. Zabriskie, of New Branswick, N. J., received about the time of Mr. Cook's removal from the Post Office, a very song appointment from Capt. Tyler, as a small tribute due his invaluable services. Zabriskie holds the office, I am most positively assured, of Traveling Agent for the General Pest Office Department in N. Jersey at a salary of about \$1500 per year. I am also assured that in effecting the removal of Mr. Cook, an unwarrantable use

was made of the name of Captain Stockton. The friends of Gen. Cass are about holding a meeting in Trenton, and I am informed many of Mr. Van Buren's old and inflaential admirers are numbered among them. The names of Peter D. Vroom, Esq., son-in-law of ex-Senator Wall, Stacy G. Potts, Esq., J. Wood, and several other prominent ones, have been mentioned in connection with this

We have experienced a most sudden change in the weather since last evening. At 10 o'clock it was quite mild, clear and beautiful overhead, after which it began to grow cold and cloudy, and at one o'clock this morning it commenced snowing, continuing for upwards of two hours, since which time it has been exceedingly cold and boisterous.

Within the present week we have had some eight or ten arrivals of sugar and molasses, and our wharves are completely filled with these two articles. In fact, sugar and molasses appear to be the only freight offering for this port, whilst there is none to be had here for any of the European ports. We have a bark now up for China, but she will be obliged to go round to New-York for the principal pertion of her cargo.

In our State Senate the bill to reduce the monthly cancelling of our almost worthless 'Relief' notes from \$100,000 to \$50,000, by the State Treasurer, and to relieve the Do mestic Creditors, passed Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the act under which the United States Bank made an assignment, so as to authorise assignees to refuse liabilities of the Bank in payment of debts, was considered and also passed Committee of the Whole.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorise a election of the Canal Commissioners by the people, was concurred in as the same had passed the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 6. This bill is now in the hands of the Governor, who, it is generally conceded, will veto it, in which event it will pass both Houses by two-thirds.

JUDGE WAGGAMAN .- We regret to learn that the wound received by this gentleman in the late duel has assumed a malignant aspect; so much so indeed that the greatest apprehensions are entertained of a fatal issue. We are informed that a consultation was held yesterday, by a number of distinguished surgeons, at which the proposition to amputate the wounded limb at the hip joint was discussed, but ultimately decided in the negative. Several of the faculty present considered this the only alternative. From all that we can learn, the situation of the Judge is critical in the extreme [N. O. Bee.

CITY DISPATCH POST .- We have made inquiry and believe that this establishment is now efficiently conducted. The delay complained of by a correspondent, as stated some days since, took place a month ago, since which a reform has been

The Cincinnati Chronicle places its notice of the 'Comet' under the head of 'City Intelligence.' We believe the good people of the Queen City have heretofore been somewhat celebrated for attempting to monopolize all the small Earthquakes in the country; since the St. Petre catasnow seize upon the Comet!

TANDREW J. DONALDSON (nephew and formerly Private Secretary of Old Hickory) is the Loco candidate for Congress in the Nashville District, Tennessee. No chance for him.

We learn that on Monday last nine thousand five hundred quarts of milk were brought to \$750,000. The Banks are permitted to issue notes smaller the city by the New-York and Eric Railroad. By than \$5 until 1846. The Government is authorized, after esterday's train upwards of five hundred calves.

TY Yesterday was one of the keenest, coldest days of the season. January seems to have repented his early departure and come back to 'stay his time out.'

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS OF THE U. S. SHIP CONCORD .- Extract of a letter from Commander Conover, of the U. S. Ship John Adams,

"TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Dec. 26, 1842. "I regret to inform the Department, that the Portuguese brig Union arrived here a few days since, with the surviving officers and crew of the U. S. Ship Concord-the officers and men under charge of the first Lieutenant, Mr. Gardner, who has officially communicated to me the loss of the Concord. She was wrecked on a sand bar at the mouth of the river Lorango, in the Portuguese Province of Quillemane. Captain Boerum, Purser Hart, and James Davis, ordinary seaman, were drowned on the second November, while crossing the bar at Lorango river, in the gig. I have taken ive midshipmen and sixty men on board the John-Adams. The remaining officers and crew will proceed immediately to Rio de Janeiro in the Portuguese Brig which conveyed them to this place. The Concord, after throwing over her guns, &c., to lighten her, was forced over the bar at high water, with loss of rudder, keel, &c., and other wise materially injured-though not a complete

FROM CALIFORNIA AND SANDWICH ISLANDS .-We are indebted to a friend for information from the Pacific, received across the Isthmus of Darien The dates from California are to the latter part of December. Business was very bad, owing, in a measure, to Commodore Jones's "faux pas" in taking Monterey, and events growing out of the

The U. S. frigate United States arrived at Honelulu on the 5th of December, and remained in port on the 7th, to sail next day for California and [Boston Daily Adv.

FIRE AND SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE .- The last Geauga Republican contains the following melancholy catastrophe, which should be a warning to all parents against entrusting their dwelling to the

The dwelling house of Mr. Cyrus Millard, in the north part of Russell Township, in this county near Judson's mill, was entirely consumed by fire late in the evening of the 7th inst., in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Millard; and horrible to relate, their four youngest children and a relative, (a lad of 14,) were burnt in the building. Nothing saved.

THE PLANETARIUM.-We are gratified to learn that Professor Gouraud, has so far recovered from his dangerous illness, that he will be enabled to resume his labors in a few days. In consequence of the Concert at Niblo's, the machinery is taken down, and will not be restored until next week .-During this recess, Professor G. will visit Phila delphia, for the purpose of obtaining a suitable room for his exhibition; on his return, the Planetarium will be put up for three days only, viz : Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, for exhibition, at Niblo's Saloon, where our citizens will have the last opportunity of witnessing this wonderful piece of mechanism prior to its final removal to the city of Philadelphia. From Philadelphia, the Planetarium will be taken to Boston, where it will be exhibited for a few weeks prior to its departure [Express.

RAILWAYS AND COACHES .- The best distinction drawn between railway and coach accidents was that of an old whip. "If," said he, " you gets comfertably capsized into a ditch by the road-side, there you are; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, | 50 a 3 75; Timothy 1 87; a 2 00. where are you?"

THE LATE DISASTER OFF SAYER Ged from New-General Williams, Ezra Bailey, Shaling voyage to London, December, 1840, on Set coast of America New-Zealand, and the Northy September last for —left the Sandwich Islands of Island on Thurshome—made the land off Bick Island on Thursday, passed Montaug Point in he Northeast wind after a snow storm, with strong the Sound commenced, and she came to anchor in the Sound near the mouth of Connecticut river.

The violence of the wind compelled the cutting away of the mainmast, to keep the ship off shore, and with this the mizenmast was carried away.-At the dawn of day, the gale having abated, the captain lowered a boat, and with seven men left the ship, to land at Saybrook. On crossing the bar at the mouth of the Connecticut, the boat was capsized by rolling surges on this dangerous pass.

The crew regained the boat, and were again and again washed off. One man only survived, who was taken off by a boat from Saylerook. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are-Erra Bailey, commander, Groton; Josiah Richards, Mostville; Henry Wheeler, do; Simon Day, New-Loa. don; Jacob Storms, New-Jersey; John B. Rice. New-York; K. R. Walworth, do. [Nor. Cour.

#### MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 23. 

SECOND BOARD \$1,600 Illinois 6s, 1570 ... 224 \$3,000 Ohie 6s, 1860 ... b3d 79
4 000 State 5s ... 914 2,000 Go ... s151 692
3,000 State 6s, 1862 ... 1014
1,000 Inciana Bonds ... 25

Commercial Exchange Association. \$1.000 In \$1 bads, 25y LS0 25s, \$1.000 Onio 6-, 185c, buy 76s, 2500 Iilinois 6s, 1870 221 1,000 do ... buy 76s, 1000 Centucky 6s ... \$1,000 do ... ski 76s, 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 75 shrs Del. & Had a 90d as 1000 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 900 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 900 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 70 900 Onio 6s, 1860 ... 9 

#### Commercial and Money Mutters. THURSDAY, March 23.

The operations at the Board were not very large to-day. Ohio Sixes fell off 1; Kentucky 2. Mechanics' Eant im-proved 2; Delaware and Hadson 2. Exchanges are firm, although not active. Sterling 34a 51; Francs 5 421 a 5 45. Alabama 18 a 184. At Mobile rates were getting werse

The Bank of Mobile stopped drawing on the 13th. Sight had gone up to 17 a 18; 60 days 16 a 16}. A new fraud was put in circulation last evening-Scal-

tered from some unknown bank to Frontier Bank, Eastport, Mc .- well executed plate, but the words " Frontier" and "Eastport" badly put on. Another new consterleit has also appeared-Ss of the Grafton Bank, Haverbill, N.H. -Murry, Draper, Fairman & Co.'s plate-dated August 2, 1841; payable to E. C. Brown; No. 745; John L. Bence, Cashier; Will's Olcott, President-Impression very poor.

John L. Bunce is Cashier of the Phenix Bank, Hartford. We have received a copy of the law lately passed by the

Kentucky Legislature, to amend the charters of the Ken-

tucky Basks. The main enactments of the bill are, that the

Bank of Louisville shall establish within three months two

branches, one to be at Paducah-in consideration of which the charter of the Bank is extended to 1863, if the stockolders wish such extension; the Bank is permitted to purchase \$150,000 of her stock payable in Treasury Notes or debts due from stockholders; the Bank is allowed to loan money and purchase bills on mortgage of real estate. All be Banks are restored to their corporate privileges endantrophe, however, they relinquish that claim and gered by suspension of specie payments. The Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank of Kentucky are required to lean to the people of each Congrassional District \$100,000 in sums not over \$1,000 to each applicant, to be repoid in instalments. Upon making these Bank of Kentucky a million 5 per cents of Kentucky and duce the stock of the Bank belonging to the State to same amount, the Bank giving up its claim for \$125 000 in terest due by the State. The same arrangement is to with the Northern Bank of Kentucky to the amount of the Bank stocks of the State have been thus exchanged, to ell \$1.750,000 Kentucky Fives 30 years and invest the pr eeds in the stocks of the Punks, provided the stock of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Logistilleran be bought for ten dollars less than the Fives can be sold for, and the Bank of Kentucky at twenty dollars less; the dividends on these stocks to belong to the sinking rund. The Northern Bank of Kentucky is allowed to establish a branch in any town at present without a Bank. It sink sus that this exchange of stock for stock is ruther a good operation for the State, when the Bank stocks are with about 50 and the State Fives 72 to 75, more especially when the Bank of Kentucky is obliged to reliaquish, in addition, a claim of \$125 000 for back interest, thus paying in fact \$350 000 for \$500,000 of her stock. If we understand the operation of the bill, it seems to be the most ridiculous scheme ever concocted in the brain of a politician, or an attempt to overte the Banks into making the State a donceur to a large amount. In either case, it it takes effect, it must have an unfavorable bearing on the value of the stock of the Bank. By giving up these stocks they are deprived of so much initaediate assets, available at any moment, to maintain them in case of being pushed. These a-sets are withdrawn at the time that the Banks are required to extend their citculation about a million or a million and a half. What will be the effect of this bill and the throwing of nearly two mile with certainty, but probably it will depleciate to some extent both the State and Bank stocks. It is said that the bill was the result of an understanding with the Banks by which the Legislature agreed to kill the project of the Commonwealth Bank. The Northern Bank, it is supposed, will not accept the right to establish a branch.

# Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune.

ASHES .- We notice a sale to day of 100 bbis Pots for export, on private terms; 5 124 is said to be the rate; probably it was not over that. Nothing doing in Pearls. At Boxton the sales were small of Pots at 5 a 51, and Pearl at \$6. COTTON .- Shippers have come into market to-day to considerable extent, but the reports of sales very from 1400 to 2000 bales; the larger amount is probably searest the truth. There is some difference of opinion as to rates, some factors admitting that the market is easier for the buyer on he low grades, while others think that the market is stiller. At New-Orleans, sales of the week ending 11:h, 32,000 balest stock 189,000 bales. Holders firm at an advance of at per lb. and the market closed with a cocertul aspect. Bildeling fair 54 a 64; fair 7 a 74. At Mobile, 13th, sales 2:00 bales; holders firm. At Charleston, 18th, sales of the week 2164 bales at 43 a 7. At Savannab, lath, faireales at 44 64.

ern for Eastern ports, but rates do not vary. Genesee 4.75; Michigan and Ohio 4.624 a 4.75. No Troy on the market The receipts of Floor from New-Orleans within a couple, of days have reached 6000 to 7000 bbis, from which we we tice sales of about 2000 bbls of a very prime faucy be supposed at 4 951; 446 do good brand round hoop at 4 199 do dat at 4 561; 100 bbis common at 4 50, and but as Miami, to arrive, at 4 401. A parcel of 850 bots, je ceived, was sold previously to arrival, and reported. demand for New-Orleans is active, and these prices shows an improvement. In Southern we hear of nothing dolars except in retail lots. The low grades we quote 4 12}a 4 12 Georgetown and Howard-st 4 25; Brandywine, nominals 4 50; Richmond City 5 25. Meal is rather quiet; Jersey 2 50; Brandywine 2 621, with small sales, and a few blids at 12 50. Sales 130 bbls Rye Flour, Penusylvania, at 2 87%.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- There is more logolity for West-

which is a decline. Sparts 9c. Sales 3000 bushels Ship Stuffs, which have been affoat since January at about 130 At Boston the sales of the week have been large, embracing 4400 bbls Obio at 4 312 a 4 75; 1500 do Howard-st at 4 121 a 4 25, cash and 4 mos; 3000 Fredericksburg at 4 124, 6 mos; 600 Georgetown at 4 31 a 4 371, 4 mos; Genesec 4 81 a 4 87. At Richmond, Country Flour 3 69 a 3 75; City Mills 4 75 a 5. At Baltimore, Howard st at 3 75; City Mills 3 87 At Buffalo, brisk demand at previous rates.

GRAIN-We notice a sale of 500 bushels Illiunis Wheat from store, at 90, for milling. Several parcels of Corn are, offering, principally New Orleans, but we hear of no seles excepting 2200 bushels Jersey at 49 a 494, mens, and something over 50, weight. Northern Rye is held at 56, to arrive We notive sales 1700 bushels Jersey here at 59 a 60. North. ern Oats, 32 a 33; supply nearly exhausted; Jersey 30 a 31; Southern, 251 a 26. At Richmond Wheat was 75 a 80. At Baltimore, Mary ind red 75 a 89; white Corn, 47; jellow, 45 a 47; Oats 22 a 23. At Boston Corn was rather better, most of the stored bits were taken. Sales during the week 20,000 bushels yellow flat at 52; 10,000 do white at 49 a 50; and at auction 2000 bushels N. Orleans at 48 a 50 for 58 ibs-SEEDS-The sales of Clover continue for home use at \$ a 6jc, and about 75 bbls have been sold to-day at those rates. Sales 30 bbis Timothy at \$16. Rough Plax we quote 8 87 4

Clean 9 25, without demand. At Baltimore Clover was \$

HAY-Sales of 175 bales Northern have been made, for